

D'Arsonval--Cont'd.

Now seat the patient as before, start current same way, and you will find the lamp glow to different shades of color, depending on the settings of the various levers, and the spark points "B". While the current is passing through the lamp, (in series with the patient) hold the color scale close up and match the color in the lamp to some one of the numbered shades,

As an example: should you desire 500 Milliamperes and lamp color matches shade marked 450 or 525, either increase or decrease by changing settings of lever "K" or points "B".

The lamp should only be used for testing purposes, and when the desired setting is obtained should be removed from the circuit. The resistance of this lamp cuts down the current given to the patient 20%, and the operator should figure accordingly. After continuous service, the spark points should be cleaned, as follows:

TO CLEAN SPARK POINTS "B".

After using the machine for heavy discharge for any considerable length of time, the spark points may become somewhat carbonized and cause a slight irregularity in the discharge. To clean same, wet with saliva a corner of a card and slide between until both surfaces are quite wet. Then burn off with current by closing switch "A". Repeat two or three times, then insert a dry section of card and close points on same gently. This will serve to take up any foreign matter which may be present in the form of carbon.

You will note a very fine control of High Frequency currents after cleaning in this manner. Should your points get exceedingly rough at any time, you may have to resort to the Sand Paper method of cleaning. Take a small piece of very fine sand paper and fold back to back so that you have a rough surface exposed on both sides. Insert this carefully, close points gently and slowly withdraw. Do not use this method more often than absolutely necessary, as it is liable to make the points uneven.

Be sure to open switch "A" when through using.

FOR CAUTERY DIAGNOSTIC AND SINUSOIDAL CIRCUITS.

When setting for Cautery, Diagnostic or Sinusoidal, observe the following:

1--That switch "A" is open, 2--That the spark points are open about 1/16 inch, by turning screw "B" to left. 3--That lever "G" is on point 1 or off point. 4--That lever "E" is on point 1.

For Cautery have lever "H" on contact "C"; for Diagnostic, on contact "D"; for Sinusoidal on contact "S". To increase volume of current on any of the three, move lever "G" to right. You will note that when set for Cautery you have 12 points of regulation; for Diagnostic 16, and for Sinusoidal 20.

CAUTERY.

Use the heavy maroon cords; clamp firmly in posts marked "Cautery" and to the Cautery handle. This handle has switch for convenience in operating. Pressing the button closes circuit to knife. Proper heat of point is a light cherry red.

Sheet No.3.

DIAGNOSTIC.

Connect tips of Diagnostic lamp cords to posts marked "Diagnostic", and adjust color of lamp by means of lever "G". Any other Lamp for Diagnostic purposes can be used in the same manner; the regulation and capacity being ample.

SINUSOIDAL.

Use light maroon cords and connect to handles and to posts marked "Sinusoidal". A moist pad or sponge electrode can be used to advantage.

Advancing lever "C" to the right increases all currents.

CAUTION.

Do not let lever "G" stop between points.

Do not make connections with switch "A" closed.

Do not expect to get Caутery circuit with lever "H" on point marked "D", or vice versa.

FULGURATION.

Set levers "G" and "K" on points 1. Lever "E" on point 2. This treatment requires a very mild current, and it is necessary to keep the spark points quite close together.

Connect the heavy black insulated cord to pole "D", and to Fulguration Handle. Place desired point in handle, and clasp firmly. Apply directly to part to be treated, and make contact with index finger.

Two or three applications of a second or two duration, will generally suffice in obtaining the desired result. (Depending on the size of the affected area.)

SUGGESTIONS.

For treating the cavities of the body, Insulated Electrodes, which localize the discharge, can be used to advantage.

If your knife does not heat when connected, try some other circuit to make sure you have current entering the cabinet. Then look closely at levers "G" and "H" and see that they are making good contact on the buttons. Also see that the blades and contacts of switch "A" are clean, and fit snugly.

Your knife itself may be at fault, the copper bars in which the Platinum tips are held probably being jammed together in shipping. Care must be used not to advance lever "G" too far as you are apt to turn out your knives.

